a. Catchings Selected as Permane Chairman Secretary Carlisle's Speech The Speaker Accorded a Perfeet Ovation-The Platform.

at the Memphis Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.-The "Sound Money" convention, which met here yesterday afternoon, was a much bigger affair in point of attendance than the most sanguine of its projectors had anticipated. There are thousands of visitors in the city, and the Auditorium, with its seating capacity of 8,000, was taxed to accomo-

date the crowd seeking admission. The delegates began to assemble at the Auditorium shortly after 1 o'clock. There were few men of national reputation in the columns that marched up the aisles with military tread, but those that were recognized came in for a hearty greeting Gen. Thomas C. Catchings, of Mississippi, who has parted with his flowing beard since the adjournment of congress, was unrecognized at first, but when the assemblage caught on to his identity it his peroration, he urged that there Judge Ross, of Little Rock, as chairmade the rafters ring. Others who could be no prosperity for one section came in for a true southern demonstration as they appeared at the head of their state delegations were Congressmen Kyle, of Mississippi; Clark, of Alabama and Patterson, of Tennessee; Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, of Kentucky,

and Lieut. Gov. Stannard, of Missouri. When Chairman Crawford of the local committee of fifteen assumed the gavel at 2 o'clock there were 620 delegates on the floor, and 1,500 spectators of both sexes in the galleries.

The few words of welcome in behalf of the Bluff city were prettily and quickly spoken and permanent organization was then in order.

The Alabama congressman was recognized for the purpose of presenting the name of the little giant from Mississippi as permanent chairman, but he availed himself of a call to the platform to lead off the oratorical fireworks with a speech that aroused all the energetic enthusiasm of his audi-

"We are not a forlorn band making a desperate and hopeless fight," said Representative Clarke, "but we are here to give form and organization and voice to a deep-rooted and widelyspread public opinion, that is growing in volume, and which is destined to mold the financial policy of this country. We have nothing to fear in the fight that has been forced upon us. The conservatism of the American people will not allow its monetary system to be dragged down to the debased level of Mexico and China. The roar of the free silverites is as the roar of a fire fed upon chaff that soon burns itself out and leaves but ashes and smoke. It is but the echo of the fiat moneyites. Standing here as a southern man, I say that I have firm confidence in the sound sense and integrity of that section of the country, in the cotton men and the industry that has made Memphis one of the most important cotton markets in the

"We are not the blind followers or tools of any man or set of men, but we are led by a man who has, like no other man since Jackson, the confidence of the American people. [Prolonged applause.] Why? Because the American people know that their president is honest [cheers]; that he possesses mental and moral courage [more cheers]; that he is not only a man, but a whole man; that he has a wisdom that no obloquy can darken."

Shouts and stamping followed the speakers' retirement from the platform, and there was more of the same kind when the motion was put. The selection of Mr. Catchings was

made by a unanimous viva voce vote, and the congressman accepted the honor in a graceful speech. He said: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-There comes a time in the life of a man when words fall him when he wishes to express the emo-tions by which he is moved. Such a time has now crossed my path. Could I live forever I could not sufficiently express to my friend from Alabama the impression which his warm words have left within me. Gentlemen, in my judgment no convention that ever assembled met for a nobler or higher purpose than this, brought together from almost every southern state, coming from every walk in life, representing as you do all vocations, industries and conditions in life. I speak the truth, not a man has come here to advance a personal end or a selfish purpose. Believing that the free and independent coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio would be disastrous to all private and public interests, we have laid aside our private affairs for the time to take counsel together how best to prevent it. The character of the delegates to this convention is far beyond the reason of captious criticism and adverse comment. This body is composed of the great mass of honest, intelligent, patriotic citizens. If we are right, we are not only right now, but we are eternally right. We have assembled to give test!mony in open church to the faith that is in us. We have been misrepresented from one end of the land to the other, epithets have been hurled against us, and we have been charged with entertaining views which we scorn and disdain. It is said, for instance that we are monometallists. Let us here and now place the lies upon that charge. [Ap-plause]. It has been said, again, that we seek to so contract the currency that prices will fall. Let us stamp that also as a lie. Let us pass a series of resolutions that will be our declaration of faith, and then challenge any man to put other words on our lips. Let us, when this convention shall have adopted these resolutions, adjourn and go to our homes with determination to stand by them. Let us organize ourselves into a movement militant and not quiescent; for, believing as we do, we would be recreant to our duty if we failed at all times to let our views be known. Let us nail our colors to the nasthead and let the old ship go on her course regardless of the obstacles that we may en-counter, having faith that, with truth as our guide, we will reach our destination in safety. Gentlemen of the convention, we should take heart at the fact that our views are sanctioned by all the great people of this country outside of political life. Suppose we adopted the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will bring about silver monometallism pure and simple. When the simple issue is put be-fore the people I do not believe that they will be willing to put this country on a silver

The remarks of the chairman were frequently interrupted by applause.

After the selection of C. C. Matthews, associate editor of the Commercial-Appeal, as secretary, a committee on M. Atherton, Kentucky; E. H. Rich-M. Atherton, Kentucky, E. H. Mchardson, Georgia; S. C. Cox, Florida; wives and children, and consequently they are creditors of the banks and the insurance com-George E. Leighton, Missouri; Josiah Patterson, Tennessee; Richard H. Clarke, Alabama; U. M. Rose, Arkansas: Leroy Percy, Mississippi; J. C. Morris, Louisiana; Rufus Hardy, Texas; Daniel Miller, Maryland; W.

R. Mayo, Virginia.

There was no response when the states of West Virginia and North Carolina were called.

Just as the committee had been completed, the tall form of Secretary Carisle emerged from the stage. In an instant delegates and spectators, women and children, were on their feet, and a mighty shout went up. It was succeeded by a yell yet dear to southern hearts, and then again with a volley of cheers, with waving of hats and canes and other accompaniments. The ovation continued for several moments, and was renewed when the secretary of the treasury was formally

Silence having been with difficulty restored, Mr. Carlisle began his speech, the delivery of which occupied precisely one and a half hours. He spoke with unwonted energy and made few references to his notes. He was listened to with profound attention, the audience being apparently anxious to grasp and follow the trend of his argument and the mass of figures with which it was supported, and there were few interruptions of approval until toward the close. Then when with quivering forefinger he declared that the hard-earned savings of the poor ought not to be sacrificed to the avarice of wealthy mine owners or the ambition of aspiring politicians, his hearers fairly went wild, and when, in at the expense of the other, but that thusiastic audience would storm the debate:

Synopsis of Secretary Carlisle's Speech.

"The proposition to revolutionize our monetary system and destroy the credit of the government and the people at home and abroad, unsettle all exchangable values, and obstruct the trade of our people among themselves and with the peoples of other countries challenges the intelligence, patriotism and commercial honor of every man. No matter what may be the real purposes and motives of those who unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, these are the consequences involved in their scheme. In no other part of the country will the consequences of such a policy prove more injurious to the material interests of the people than in the south.

ACTUAL STOCK OF BULLION. country, our actual stock of gold builion and coin amounts to only about one-third of our actual currency. We have about \$625,000,000 in gold. \$397,652,873 in full legal tender silver, \$346,681,000 in old United States notes, \$149,584,471 in treasury notes issued on purchase of silver bullion, \$209,719,850 in national notes, and \$76,169,569 in subsidiary silver coin, making in all \$1,804,707,763, exclusive of the minor coins, and every dollar of this vast volume of currency is kept equal in value to the standard established by law, so that every man who receives a silver dollar or paper dollar in exchange for his products, or in satisfaction of a debt. gets just as good a dollar as the man who receives gold. This is condition which the advocates of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 now propose to revolu-tionize at once by a change in the standard of value, so that the whole mass of circulation and was therefore sold as a commodity, beleft for the use of the people would be reduced cause it was worth more as bullion than as to about one-half the purchasing power it now

CAN WE GO IT ALONE? of any other government, shall provide by law that all silver bullion or foreign silver coins that may be presented at the mints by individuals or corporations. foreign or domestic, shall be coined, at the public expense, into silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold-that is, that 16 pounds of silver shall be considered equal in value to one pound of gold, and the weights of the coins shall be adjusted accordingly-and that the coins so made at the public expense shall be delivered to the owners of the bullion, or foreign silver coins, as the case may be, and all the people of the United States be compeled by law to receive them as dollars of full value in the payment of debts due them from their own fellow-citizens and from the citizens of subjects of other countries. My own opinion is that after we had passed a certain limit the more silver dollars we coined the less they would be worth, because the inflation itself

THE RATIO. "By the act of 1792, which was our first coinage law, the legal ratio between gold and sil- would produce. Because such transaction ver was fixed at 15 to 1, when in fact the true commercial ratio was or soon became about 15½ to 1, and the result of this very small overvaluation of silver in the fusion and distress that the products of agricoinage was that gold went out of culture and the wages of labor would be unrecirculation and we had practical silver monometallism until after the passage of the act of 1834. For the purpose of restoring gold to the industrial occupations would be thrown out of circulation, congress, in 1834, changed the ratio employment: because there is not a progres-from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, and as this was an overvaluation of gold in the colnage, silver left the | which has not elected gold as the preferable country, and from that time on until 1878 we standard; because gold standard countries re had practically gold monometallism, when- tain silver in their circulation on a parity with ever we had any metallic basis at all for our

would still further diminish their purchasing

ONE COIN MUST GO.

currency.

"The important fact, conclusively established by the history of financial legislation and its of labor are sufficient to sustain the working effects upon the circulation of the coins of the netals, is that whenever one of them is overvalued relatively to the other in the coinage laws, with free coinage or coinage upon equal terms, and both are made legal tender, the coins of the undervalued metal will be driven out of circulation and out of use as money in the country where the unequal valuation is

"The free coinage of silver would not for a long time add anything whatever, even fluctuations in the price of silver in the open nominally, to our stock of money; on market, we realize that it is impossible the contrary, the immediate effect of such a for the United States, independently, policy would be a contraction to the extent of to adopt a bimetallic standard, and rency by the expulsion of about \$625,000,000 in gold, and it would require more than fifteen years to supply its place with silver dollars, even if our mints coined nothing else.

STANDARDS OF VALUE. "It is argued that the existing standard of value ought to be abandoned, because, since 1873, prices of commodities have fallen, and will continue to fall, if the standard is maintained, so that it has been, and will continue to be, more and more difficult each succeeding year to pay debts; that this fall in the prices of all commodities is attributable to the appreciation of gold, and that the appreciation in the value of gold has been caused by the alleged demonetization of silver. I presume, however, would be willing to admit that the inventior and use of labor-saving machinery, extension waterways and the great reduction in the rates of carrying freight (etc., etc.), the greatly-reduced rates of interest paid for the use of capital, and many other things, have affected prices in some measure, and yet they ignore all these great influences in their argument upon the subject, and attribute the lower prices of commodities to a single alleged and nadequate cause—the appreciation of gold. THE PEOPLE ARE IN DEBT.

"One of the most effective arguments made by the advocates of free coinage, in some parts of the country at least, is that the people are in debt, and that it is the duty of the governourpose of discharging their obligations.
"I deny that there is any such thing as a distinct debtor class in this country, for, while ing prosperity nearly everyone owes some debts, large or small, nearly everyone has also some debts owing to him; in other words, he is both debtor Appeal, as secretary, a committee on resolutions was appointed, and, on motion of U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, one delegate from each of the states represented were designated to prepare the pronounciamento: John prepare the pronounciamento: John the states of the states of the pronounciamento: John prepare the pronounciamento: John the states of the pronounciamento: John the pronounciamento the pronounciamento: John the pronounciamento: John the pronounciamento the prono

> THE POOR AS CREDITORS. "About 21,000,000 of our people, generally poor, or at least people of moderate means, have given credit to these great corporations and companies, and, in my opinion, it would be a grievous wrong to adopt any policy which would deprive them of the legal right to demand and receive just as good money as they parted with when they made the deposits in the banks, or paid the premiums on their insurance policies. The hard-earned savings of

arice of the wealthy mine-owner or the ambi-tion of aspiring politicians, and if the people who have a substantial interest in the welfare of the country and a just appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens will exert their proper influence in public affairs, this great wrong can never be perpetrated.

UNCLE SAM MUST QUIT BANKING. "The United States should go entirely out of he banking business by the withdrawal of its arbitrary and compulsory issues of notes, and afford the people an opportunity to supply their own currency, based upon their own means and own currency, based upon their own means and credit, thus enabling every community to utilize its own resources when necessary, and adjust the circulation from time to time to the actual demands of legitimate commerce. In what way this shall be accomplished is a question which has already engaged the serious attention of the people and public authorities, and it will continue to be investigated until a plan is formulated which will at least have the most of being a great improvement upon the merit of being a great improvement upon the

"In the meantime our highest duty is to preserve the present standard of value, maintain he parity of the two metals and keep all the money in circulation among the people, whether the gold and silver coins, or paper based upon them, equal in purchasing power, so that no discrimination can or will be made between those who receive silver or paper and those who receive gold."

When the speaker concluded he was riven a final ovation, and a recess until 8 o'clock was at once taken.

The committee on resolutions went into session at the Gayoso hotel, with man, and when the convention reassembled at 8:30 it was presented with all must stand or fall together, it the following platform and resolulooked for a moment as though the en- tions which were adopted without

The people of the southern states, who believe the maintenance of a sound and stable currency to be essential to the prosperity of the whole country and the welfare of the peo ple in all the vocations of life, do, through their presentatives in convention assembled at Memphis, on May 23, 1895, make the following declaration of their matured convictions:

1. Believing a uniform and certain standard of value necessary to the agricultural, commer-cial and industrial development and prosperity of our common country, we favor the maintenance of all our money, whether gold, silver or paper, on a parity, to the end that each dollar, whatever may be its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar.

2. Profiting by the experience of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, and the teachings of the great students of monetary science, from "Although we have the gold standard in this the time that John Locke wrote to the discussion of the present day, we accept the truth of the principle now universally recognized and applied in the commercial world that the binetallic standard can not be maintained where the ratio fixed by law for the free coinage of gold and silver does not correspond with the market ratio of the two metals, and that wherever and whenever the legal or coinage ratio varies from the market, or commercial, ratio to any appreciable extent, the dollar, whether of gold or silver, which thereby becomes more valuable as bullion than as money, will go to a premium and retire from circulation. We saw this principle applied in our own national experience when, under the act or 1792, which fixed the coinage ratio at 15 to 1, gold retired from circulation because of a slight decline in the price of silver in the open market, whereby the bullion in a gold dollar became worth a few cents more than the bullion in a silver dollar, money: and, again, under the act of 1834, which fixed the ratio at 16 to 1, when the silver coin retired for a like reaference between the bullion value of a gold and silver dollar is about fifty cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bi-

> 3. At this time there is no country in the world which maintains the bimetallic standard. and neither is there any country where the free coinage of silver obtains which not on a silver basis. Each country. of its inability to adopt independently any bimetallic standard, must elect for itself which it prefers-the gold or the silver standard. We, therefore, favor, in the absence of international co-operation, the retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard, because a change from the gold to pudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bul-lion value of the gold and silver dollar; because whenever such change should be seriously threatened, it would cause an immediate attempt at a collection and liquidation of all debts in anticipation of the result it from the gold to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence and would involve the country in such panic, conmunerative: the business of commerce would become unprofitable and our people engaged in gold, whereas there is no silver standard country which does or can utilize gold as money; because there is not a silver country on the whole globe where the wages classes in comfort and independence; and finally, because the high destiny of the United States demands for the use of the American people that money which experience has taught mankind to be the best suited for the promotion of commerce, the development of manufactures, the development of labor and the advancement of civilization.

4. We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetallism, but, in view of the continued rully one-third of our present volume of cur- we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of its people, for this country to at-tempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to co-operate with the other powers in any effort they may inaugurate ooking to the adoption of true bimetallism. but, in the meantime, and until such co-operation is assured, to maintain inviolate its exist-

ing standard of value. 5. We favor the retention as part of our money of the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver, we favor the funding of all money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of \$10 into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation be low the denomination of \$10 either silver or silver certificates, and, to this end, the secretary of the treasury should be authorized by law to coin, from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars, until the deomination of \$10 is at all times satisfied. 6. We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war and that it is not adapted to existing condition We therefore favor such legislation as will se cure to the people a system of banking sur-rounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic and sufficient cur-

rency for the transaction of their business.

7. We can not too highly commend the unflagging courage and sturdy patriotism of President Cleveland in his efforts to protect the national honor, and to maintain the public ment to relieve them by such legislation as will | credit during a period of great financial disenable them to procure cheap money for the tress, and under conditions which threatened purpose of discharging their obligations. the entire country on the evidences of return-

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause.

in res gressman Patterson made a speech on the work of the convention. At the conclusion of his remarks a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each state represented to super-intend the distribution of proper

HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH.

The Aged Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Has Passed Away—Died at His Rural Home In Maryland—He Enjoyed the Distinction of Having Put Into Success ful Operation the National Banking System—Twice In the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, May 25.-Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-secretary of the treasury, died at 2:40 a. m. at his country place in Maryland, near this city. Death came while Mr. McCulloch was in the comatose state, and was not so soon expected even by the family physician. A general breaking down of the system, due to advanced age and aggravated by lung trouble, was the cause. His two sons, a daughter and grandson were at his bedside. Hugh McCulloch was born in Kenne-

ounk, Me., December 7, 1808. He en-

tered Bowdoin in 1834, but leaving on account of illness in 1826, taught until 1829, and then studied. law in Kennebunk and Boston. In 1833 he went to the west and settled in Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1835 he was elected cashier manager at the branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana, and at the expiration of its charter, in 1856, he became the president of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which position he held until May, 1863. He then resigned to accept the office of comptroller of the currency, which was tendered to him by Secretary Salmon P. Chase, undertaking the organization of the newly-created bureau and the putting into operation of the national banking system. His own reputation for conservatism influenced the managers of the large state banks and promoted the conversion of the leading credit institutions of the commercial cities into national banks. In March, 1865, on the resignation of

appointed by President Lincoln secretary of the treasury, at which time the government was in great financial embarrassment. It was still incurring enormous expenses and heavy demands were pressing upon a nearly empty treasury. Mr. McCulloch's first important duty, therefore, was to raise, by further loans, what was needed to pay the large amount due to 500,000 soldiers and sailors whose services the government was in a position to dispense with and meet other demands. This was successfully accomplished, and in less than six months from the time of his appointment all the matured obligations of the government were paid and a reduction of the debt was begun.

Wm. P. Fessenden Mr. McCulloch was

The next important work was the conversion of more than \$1,000,000,000 short time obligations into a funded debt. This was quietly effected, in a little more than two and years the whole debt of the country was put into satisfactory shape.

In his annual reports he advocated a steady reduction of the national debt. son. We are, therefore, opposed to the free, the retirement of the legal tender "The proposition now pending before the unlimited and independent colnage of silver at notes and a speedy return to specie people is: It is proposed that the United the ratio of 16 to 1, when the market or companyments, urging that a permanent mercial ratio is more than 30 to 1 and the difpublican institutions. He believed also that it was not the business of the metallic standard, would inevitably result in government to furnish the people with a paper currency, and that it had no power under the constitution to make its own notes lawful money, and that the paper currency of the country should be furnished by the banks. His views upon the subject of the debt were sustained by congress, as were also for a short time those in regard to legal-tender notes.

Secretary McCulloch held office until March 4, 1869. From 1870 till 1878 he was engaged in banking in London. In October, 1884, upon the resignation of Walter Q. Gresham, he was again appointed secretary of the treasury and continued in office until the expiration of President Arthur's term, March 4, 1885. Since his retirement he has resided here and on his farm in Maryland.

Mr. McCulloch has contributed artijournals. A series of letters written structural forms and steel bars, by him in London to the New York while Bessemer nig has risen to \$11.50 Tribune, in 1875, were extensively copied and used by the republicans in Ohio in 1875 for political purposes.

PRINCE AND EX-PRESIDENT Participate in the Celebration of the

Brooklyn Sunday School Union. BROOKLYN, May 25 .- The leading feature of the celebration of the Brooklyn Sunday School union was the presence of ex-President Harrison and Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg, who will review the Prospect park division of the parade at Long Meadow, in Prospect park, and after that the Clinton avenue division at Clinton and Dekalb avenues.

Ex-President Harrison and Prince Francis Joseph were present at the exercises in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church. Gen. Harrison made the address there. The prince was accompanied by his traveling companions, Sir Bruce Burnside and Col. F. Townsend. Gen. Harrison left the Fifth Avenue hotel at 1:30 p. m., going directly to the Lafayette Avenue church. Prince Francis Joseph followed with his escort.

The reviewing stand from which Gen. Harrison watched the parade was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. On the stand with the expresident was the mayor and city officials and a number of prominent citizens. There are 186 schools in the union, and it is estimated that 79,800 children took part in the exercises. An invitation was sent to Ruth Cleveland, daughter of the president, to be present, but she declined.

MORTON'S LATEST

Plan for Ascertaining the Yield of Cereals Produced in the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 25.-Secretary Morton's latest plan for securing absolutely accurate figures as to the yield of cereals in this country is announced as follows:

He suggests that the various states icense all threshers of grain and shellers of corn at a nominal sum and require them under oath to return the number of bushels of grain threshed by them and the number of bushels of corn shelled.

Death of Mrs. Emma Williams. Indianapolis, Ind., May 25.-Mrs. Together with Horses and Buggies and Emma A. Williams, wife of Charles R. Williams, editor of the Indianapolis News, and daughter of the veteran newspaper man, William Henry Smith, died suddenly yesterday of congestion of the stomach and lungs.

Brass Works Burned. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25 .- The BufDUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Effects of the Frost Scare on Prices of Products Not Justified by the Cold Facts, But Rather to be Attributed to an Unre-strained Spirit of Speculation Following Relief from Long Anxiety and the Abun-dance of Warner dance of Money.

New York, May 25.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, issued to-day, says:

If wheat has been so greatly injured by the snows and frost in May that a sudden rise of twelve cents in two weeks is justified, the calamity will affect all business products. The markets do not believe it, for stocks do not collapse; iron, leather and hides still rise, and no holders of wheat would sell at 80 cents, a lower price than had been known at this season for thirty years prior to 1893, if current reports were credited. Some injury has undoubtedly been sustained, but our own dispatches do not show that it is really serious.

The fact is that relief from long anxiety and the abundance and cheapness of money, for which industry and legitimate trade give as yet no adequate demand, have excited the speculative spirit beyond all restraint. They, however, will have nothing to do with cold facts. The temper is to buy, regardless of visible requirements, in the faith that prices are sure to rise. Wild excitement in wheat, with sales in one day at Chicago alone of 300,000,000 bushels, about three times the wheat there is in the country, and a renewed frenzy in cotton, with sales in three days exceeding the whole visible stock in America, followed the furious rise in stocks, in oil, and in leather-at once a recognition of real improvement in business and a menace to its

Western receipts of wheat for three weeks have been larger than last year in spite of stories of frosts. But the rise has practically stopped buying for export, as the similar rise did in April, 1884, which was followed by about the lowest price then ever known. The week's sales here have amounted to 155,000,000 bushels and accounts of damage by frosts and by insects are so mixed up that some traders infer the bugs must wear overcoats.

On Thursday July rose to 841/4 cents, but, with heavy sales, receded to 81%, and closed for the day at 79 cents. Corn rose 3% cents during the week, though most of the corn killed may be replanted; pork rose 50 cents per barrel, lard 5 cents per 100 pounds and oats 2 cents.

Cotton also advanced three-eighths for the week, with sales of 1,556,200 bales, current estimates putting the decrease in acreage at 3.5 per cent., and the crop at 7,350,000. Even this, with known commercial and spinners' stocks, would give the world for the year and a quarter to come more American that it has ever consumed in a year and a half.

stocks, and London has been buying white. but little, while current crop news did not help trunk lines or grangers. The covered satisfactory evidence of teleterms of the Northern Pacific reorganization do not help low-priced stocks; nor does the loss of fruit crops help sugar. Yet the average decline at great distances. was only 33 cents per share for railroads and 16 cents for trusts. Reports of railroad experts maintain that the injury to crops has been greatly exag-

Actual earnings for the first half of May are 4.8 per cent. larger than last year, but 13.2 per cent. less than in 1893. Exchanges include enormous speculative transactions, and for the month are 28.6 per cent. larger than last year.

The iron industry distinctly gains and the improvement is no longer confined to prices of materials. Better wages at and west of Pittsburgh convince buyers that prices must rise and there have been larger sales cles on financial and commercial quo- of finished products with about tations to the magazines and public \$1 per ton better prices for while Bessemer pig has risen to \$11.50 at Pittsburgh and gray forge to \$10. The Thomas company has advanced its anthracite pig 50 cents, and higher freights make southern cost more at the east. Sales of rails to May 1 were 420,000 tons, and deliveries 250,000, both larger than for the corresponding period last year.

> Purchasers of dry goods, in the be ief that prices must rise, have kept textile mills fairly busy, but the demand for cotton seems slacker on the whole, and print cloths are a sixteenth weaker. There is no improvement in demand for woolens, and strikes do not abate.

Sales for three weeks have been 3,273,150 pounds domestic and 7,929,000 foreign, slightly exceeding the total sales in 1892. Shipments of shoes are also heavy, in three weeks 238,099, against 207,984 cases last year. The demand for some kinds is active, but many mills have orders enough for two months and do not want to buy leather, which continues firm. Hides are firm and larger exports are ex-

Liabilities for the two weeks of May were \$5,107,756, of which \$1,908,527 were of manufacturing and \$3,279,229 of trading concerns. Last year in the same weeks the amount was \$5,071,116, of which \$1,589,933 was of manufacturing and \$3,356,637 of miscellaneous trading concerns.

Failures this week have been 207 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 23 last

CHARLES RINGO.

Arraigned for Child Murder and Com-HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 25 .- The

preliminary examination of Charles Ringo (colored), charged with the murder of his two step-children, one of whose dead body has been found, was held in the county jail yesterday afternoon. The authorities thought it proper to not bring him out on account of threats of lynching by a mob already gathered. Ringo pleaded not guilty and was recommitted, bail being refused.

STABLE BURNED.

Other Contents.

CHICAGO, May 25 .- Fire broke out shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Excelsior stables, at 813 Root street, completely destroying the building and contents. Seven horses and twenty buggies were destroyed. and Ed Jeffreys, night watchman, who was asleep in the stable, is falo brass works, located at Depew, a thought to have perished in the suburb of this city, were destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, \$25,000.

George Rossman, at \$11 Root street, Thirty men are thrown out of employwas also destroyed.

How much they suffer when perous, weak and tired.

Nervous prostration is a lingering, though wholly incomprehensible to impure and insufficient Blood.

other medicine has such a record of for hundreds of women to-day.

suffered intensely with nervou and were cured by this great medicine. racking, living death to those afflicted, The building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. Even s others. The cause of this condition is few doses are sufficient to create an appetite, and from that time on its Make the blood pure, give it vitality and it will properly feed the nerves and make them strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness because it acts directly upon the blood, making it rich and pure and endowing it with it rich and pure and endowing it with perfect health is restored. Such is the vitality and strength-giving power. No work which Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood.



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of one another in captivity will coil up into their winter sleep in the same bundle. DEW is not attracted by some colors.

Place a vellow board beside a red one and a black one; while the yellow one will be covered with dew, the other two will be perfectly dry. THE Arctic fox changes the hue of his coat to note the change of season.

In summer his fur is dark blue; as the cold weather approaches, the shade Excitement has been diverted from changes until in winter it is snow-PROF. C. V. RILEY thinks he pathy among insects-that is to say, a sixth sense, by which they are able to

communicate ideas from one to another THE snipe has a nerve reaching down to the tip of his bill. It is the only bird thus provided, and this contrivance illustrates the beneficence of nature in enabling the snipe to detect the pres-

ence of its food in mud and water, where the creature's eye is of no use. SUBJECTS OF QUEEN VIC. MR. W. T. STEAD, it is reported in

a proprietary interest in the Echo, and will become its editor. pears to have restored him to vigorou health. Some of his friends say that stipation is the most frequent he has not looked better in several

years. LORD ROSEBERY and Mr. Balfour, Lord Elgin and Mr. Rhodes-the four men who between them guide and govern the British empire-are all under fifty years of age.

Ir is said that the duke and duchess of Fife still present in their daily life the interesting spectacle of a married couple who have not yet left their courting days behind them.

VISCOUNT VALENTIA, who has just been elected to parliament from Oxford City in place of the late Gen. Sir George Chesney, makes the eighteenth titled member of the house of commons. One of them is a liberal.

FROM OVER THE OCEAN. THE sale of alcoholic beverages is controlled by the Swiss government. Last year it made over \$1,000,000 by this monopoly.

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ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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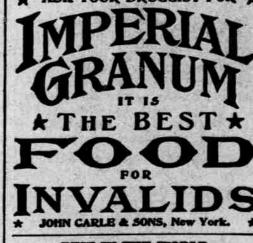
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